



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

blockade, reprisals, embargo, armed interventions and other measures which are short of actual war. Then entering into his subject proper, he takes up the legal relations of nations as affected by war after it has broken out, the laws of war in general, naval war, neutrality, the duties of neutral states and contraband of war. He deals with all these as general principles, and considers the action of the Hague Conferences separately.

The part of his work which concerns the conferences is perhaps the most interesting to students of peace and arbitration, who naturally want to know something of the recent provisions for the amelioration of war. He has three chapters: "The Laws of War on Land, being the Hague Regulations, with a Commentary," "The Hague Regulations Considered Generally," and "The Hague Conference of 1907." The preventive measures of 1907, such as obligatory arbitration, the permanent Court of Arbitration, the Drago Doctrine, and the limitation of armaments, coming under the laws of peace, are excluded from this volume. The new conventions that relate to the declaration of war, the Red Cross, submarine cables, the rights and duties of neutrals, the International Prize Court, the immunity of mail ships, the crews of captured merchantmen, bombardments and mines, are treated under special headings, with a few words on the discussions or votes in committee. The author also has excellent short articles on the different propositions made in regard to the immunity of private property at sea and contraband of war, in which he gives an indication of the direction which is being taken by public sentiment. The latter subject, though confined now for the most part to experts, is especially timely, for, though the Conference made but a beginning with it, it is likely to come up in international law conferences, in this country and in the Old World, until it is put on a satisfactory basis, the growing tendency being to eliminate contraband altogether.

Besides bringing his subject up to date, the author has succeeded in handling his topics in a way that will interest a large body of students who, both in and outside of the universities, are beginning to study international law. His literary form, while not a model for the essayist, which he does not pretend to be, is suited to his purpose. He makes no finely-spun distinctions which exhaust the patience of the reader in getting to the point, nor does he carry his analysis so far as to forget that a book should have a body as well as a frame. Professor Westlake has produced a solid, condensed commentary. There is not a pedantic line in his book. The quotations from Grotius and Bynkershoek are cut down, as in these days of more important authorities they should be. The decisions of modern jurists are also given in brief, but there are plenty of references to actual cases which the student may look up for himself. There is just enough historical matter to give the principles color and make them intelligible. The author's point of view is never speculative, but now and then in a discriminating phrase or a suggestive sentence he explains a difficulty caused by an omission or by an obscure passage in the text which he has under consideration. He is always scientific. He occasionally gives opinions, but is not opinionated. Trying to write for the world, he keeps his British prejudices well in the background, but, in common with the majority of British leaders, he clings to the old "war right" of the capture of private property at sea. Ex-

ternally his book is equally attractive. It is not a great leather-bound tome, but a work of such moderate size that one could easily take it with him on a journey, while it is bound in such good but simple taste that one would want to keep it on his study table among his favorite volumes for frequent use.

THE TERROR OF THE MACDURGHOTTS. By C. E. Playne. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace.

The scene of this story is located in the Northern Isles of Great Britain, the childhood home of a young woman returned after her mother's death from civilized London with a mind ready to contrast the conditions under which she has lived with those she is now to take up. It is the account of an unhappy experience with a fortunate outcome; an undercurrent of romance runs through the book ending in a wedding. The object of the author is to teach the principles of peace by the use of local characters and their conflicts. He portrays effectively the life of the natives: on the one hand, the class to which the heroine belongs, the knightly families who live in castles, but are obliged to spend their substance in paying guards to keep off invaders; then the common folk, with all their hatreds, feuds, inflammatory speeches, hooting onslaughts and murders.

It is a relief after reading all this to come to an era of sensible conciliation and goodwill. The story of the "Christ of the Andes" is cleverly used as a means of persuasion. The moral, the hope of the writer, is well summed up in a toast drunk by one of the characters in the closing chapter, in which he has a vision of universal peace. The speaker says: "The spirit of the present, which reigns at last in the Isles of the North as well as in the rest of Europe, is good. Small, personal strife is over; men live busy, useful lives—they no longer injure the bodies and properties of their fellows in small ways. No; when they fight, it is on a grand and 'glorious' scale. No longer is every man's hand against every man; it is every nation's cannon against every nation's cannon. But the present carries hidden in itself the seed of the future, just as the past had in it the seed of the present."

"In the future it will be every man's hand *with* every man, and every nation agreeing quickly with every other nation, and reason ruling over all."

SOME NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF WAR. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 193 pages. Price, \$1.50 net.

It is well known that Captain Mahan believes that war is a necessity, and that it will continue to be so under the existing conditions of human nature and society. Physical force he conceives to be, to the nation, a sacred trust, which cannot be neglected except at the peril of the national life and character. Of this view he is perhaps the ablest defender in our country, and he makes his position all the more attractive by the excellent literary style in which he writes. One wonders how such a painstaking writer can ignore, as completely as he does, the rapid moral transformation of individuals and society and the consequent steady elimination of the use of brute force which marks the progress and constitutes the very essence of civilization. In this new book Captain Mahan brings

together in permanent form four essays previously published by him, and adds the article by Henry S. Pritchett on "The Power that Makes for Peace," which recently appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and an essay by Julian S. Corbett, lecturer in History to the Naval War Course, on "The Capture of Private Property at Sea." Those who desire to know the best that can be said in behalf of the waning system of organized brute force will do well to read this collection of essays.

A PROPHET OF PEACE. Penned by Asenath Carver Coolidge. Pictured by Cassius M. Coolidge. Watertown, New York: Hungerford, Halbrook Co., 1907, 227 pages.

The principles of peace are being taught not only by tracts, lectures and treatises on international law, they come into all kinds of writing, and frequently appear in the present day story and novel. The "Prophet of Peace," a story with an old-fashioned farmhouse setting, illustrated generously by quaint and clever pictures of country life, teaches peace in some of the conversations held by its characters. While not a contribution of technical value to the literature of the peace movement, it has its use in calling the attention of the reader to the wisdom of peace and the mistakes of war.

INIQUITY IN HIGH PLACES

AS REVEALED IN THE

AMERICAN — SPANISH — FILIPINO

WARS OF 1898, 1899

AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS

By Henry Clay Kinne, 2611 Folsom Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

One volume. 300 duodecimo pages. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.
"The Star" Press.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES

EVERETT O. FISK & CO., Proprietors

4 Ashburton Place, Boston	156 Fifth Avenue, New York
1505 Penn Avenue, Washington	203 Michigan Avenue, Chicago
414 Century Bldg., Minneapolis	405 Cooper Bldg., Denver
618 Peyton Bldg., Spokane	1210 Williams Avenue, Portland
414 Studio Bldg., Berkeley	238 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles.

Send to any address above for Agency Manual free.

NEW ENGLAND SANITARIUM, MELROSE, MASS.

in Middlesex Fells, a beautiful park of 3,500 acres, seven miles from Boston, an ideal home for invalids. Circular sent free. References Everett O. Fisk, Boston; Roswell S. Douglass, Brookline.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

An important factor in peace negotiations

Count Witte, Russian Peace Commissioner, and Baron Kaneko, Japan's secret representative in America, were kept posted through newspaper clipping furnished by the *Argus Press Clipping Bureau*.

What Interests You

Can be supplied from American and foreign publications to your entire satisfaction. Any topic, any name.

Terms: \$5 per hundred, \$35 per 1,000 clippings.

ARGUS PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

OTTO SPENGLER, Director

352 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau, 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

The following persons may be secured to give lectures, club talks and addresses before public meetings, churches, schools and other organizations, on international arbitration and peace. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with them as to dates and terms.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 378 Newbury St., Boston.
Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, 691½ Washington Boulevard, Chicago.
Raymond L. Bridgman, State House, Boston.
E. Howard Brown, New Sharon, Iowa.
W. C. Dennis, State Department, Washington.
Rev. Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Miss Anna B. Eckstein, 30 Newbury Street, Boston.
Professor Cyrus W. Hodgkin, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
Hamilton Holt, 130 Fulton Street, New York.
Rev. William G. Hubbard, Columbus, Ohio.
Edwin D. Mead, 20 Beacon St., Boston.
Lucia Ames Mead, 39 Newbury St., Boston.
Dr. Ernst Richard, Columbia University, New York.
Dr. Sylvester F. Scovel, Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
Dr. Homer B. Sprague, 809 Grand View, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, 31 Beacon St., Boston.
Rev. James L. Tryon, 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

Branches and Auxiliaries of the American Peace Society.

THE CHICAGO PEACE SOCIETY,
175 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
H. W. Thomas, D. D., President.
Secretary.

THE CONNECTICUT PEACE SOCIETY,
Hartford, Conn.
Arthur Deerin Call, President,
Mrs. Charles H. Adler, Secretary.
424 Washington St.

THE KANSAS STATE PEACE SOCIETY.
Wichita, Kansas.
Prof. W. P. Trueblood, President.
Orman Emery, Secretary.

NEW YORK GERMAN-AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Ernst Richard, President,
5 West 63d Street.
Theodor Meyer, Secretary, 444 Broome St.
Henry Feldman, Treasurer, 103 Second Ave.

THE ARBITRATION AND PEACE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.
First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Christie Herron, President.
Lindall R. Meyers, Secretary.

THE TEXAS STATE PEACE SOCIETY,
Waco, Texas.
Dr. S. P. Brooks, President,
John K. Strecker, Jr., Secretary.

THE PEACE SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Severance Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. William V. Coffin, President.
Robert C. Root, Secretary.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE PEACE ASSOCIATION.
Prof. George W. Knight, President,
Columbus, Ohio.
George Fulk, Secretary,
Cerro Gordo, Ill.